

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

B. R. COWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"HE WHO LOVES NOT HIS COUNTRY CAN LOVE NOTHING."

TERMS \$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII, NO. 47.]

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1855.

[WHOLE NO. 962

THE CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Office on North side of Main Street in the New Masonic Hall, a few doors East of the Court House, and a few doors West of the Norton House.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
If paid within three months, \$1.50
If paid after that time, \$2.00
Papers discontinued only at the option of the editor, while arrears are due.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Each square, (10 lines or less), three weeks, \$1.00
Every additional insertion, .25
Yearly advertisements one column, \$10.00
Half column, \$5.00
Quarter column, \$2.50
Professional cards \$5 per annum.
[All letters addressed to the editor must be paid to prevent insertion.]
[No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid unless at the option of the editor.]

POETRY.

For the Chronicle.

THEY SAID "SHE IS TOO GAY, FRIVOLOUS, NO DEPTH OF FEELING."

"The heart, sweetest, is our bitterest."
I'm singing—oh so merrily!
My laugh rings clear and loud,
My eye is bright as 'twit was,
My step as light and proud.

And so they think because I sing,
And laugh when jest is passed,
That Memory has loosed the chains
Which bind my heart to fast.

They see no tear-drop in my eye,
No drooping lids betray
The hidden agony within,
Which on my vital preys.

Tell me the bill-sails brown and green,
And wander through the wood,
And bare my fevered cheek and brow
In this sweet solitude.

And here unmen by all—save God—
I sometimes wildly weep,
For oft my heart would surely burst
Doomed all its tears to keep.

There too with friends—the only ones—
My heart knows how to throbb,
The old gray rocks, the leafy trees,
And more beneath my feet.

In the dark old waving pine-trees
With their low, soft, sweet moan—
I only hear sweet voices gone,
And forget I'm alone.

Ah! these are precious hours when I
Can lay aside the smile,
Which masks my heart's deep wretchedness
And be myself awhile.

St. Clairsville, O. Aug. 19th.

For the Chronicle.

EVENING SHADOWS.

It is the shadowy even time,
When in the far and fading west
The sunbeams gather home to rest
Calmly in their hesperian clime.

Now all is hushed, and dim, and still,
Except the plaintive whistling
That sings a sorrowful refrain,
A strangely wild and faint lay,
Yet full of poetry—'tis strain
In cadence dies away.

It is a strange, mysterious hour,
When latent feelings, sweet and sad,
Come o'er the heart with drowsy power,
And make it grieve, or make it glad;
And thoughts are stir'd within the mind
By memories of long ago.

Like flowers fann'd by Zephyr-wind,
And there are memories that endure,
Of other days and other years,
That fill the eye with sudden tears
For memory wanders back through gloom
To seek the early loved and lost.

To find the beautiful and pure;
And gazing on the pale-leaved tomb,
It vainly seeks for those on whom
The beams of love and friendship fall
As sunbeams fall on polar snow—
The heart is pierced with fresh pain,
And cries aloud, but cries in vain,
For tears may fall like summer rain,
Nor soothe the heart by sorrow cross'd;
And vainly too it weeps for them,
For frantic grief can ne'er recall
Those whom an angel's diadem
Hath crown'd in heaven long ago—
But all the spell is broken—lo!
Through heaven's dark and holy blue
The stars are gleaming one by one,
Clothed in their golden-jeweled raiment,
And shine as brightly as they shone
When this fair present world was new—
The halcyon years of love and youth
So full of gentleness and truth.

The lily rays on beauty's cheek,
The snows on Himalaya's peak
That shine like diamonds in the sun—
These, these may melt and fade away,
And over them the heart may grieve;
But you bright stars forever wave
Their glories round the shadowy even,
Some feeble form, bent down with age,
May sink away at set of sun;
And when his transient race is run,
And closed his earthly pilgrimage,
The stars will pave his path to heaven.

Cincinnati, August, 1855.

L.

POLITICAL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

Speeches by S. P. Chase, Gen. Worthington, Hon. S. Galloway and Thomas H. Ford.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Pickaway county, opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was held at Circleville on Saturday last. Though the call had been issued only the day previous, there was a large attendance from various parts of the country. The Court House though very large, was crowded.

The meeting assembled at 1 o'clock, P. M. and was organized by the appointment of Col. Elias Florence as President, Nelson Franklin and Dr. Ballard as Vice Presidents, and Wm. Bremigan as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, Hon. S. P. Chase was introduced to the audience by John C. Groom, Esq., and was warmly welcomed.

HON. S. P. CHASE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chase, after a happy allusion to the kind manner in which his appearance was welcomed, said that in the South, where wonderful developments of nature and freaks, sometimes beside natural ones, there was once a negro baby born with strange bumps on its head, and with cloven feet and other monstrousities, so, perhaps, they had expected to see some such wonder to-day, for he had been called a woolly head, an abolitionist, and everything that was monstrous and repulsive. They could now look at him and see if his personal appearance gave any countenance to any of these legends.

He stood before them the representative of a platform of principles formed by a Convention as fair, as honest, as open and candid as any that ever assembled in Ohio, and that Convention had full opportunity to know his history and his principles. But these were not slanders against me so much as again their cause. He stood there that day precisely where Jefferson and Madison and Washington stood in the days that tried men's souls, and before it had become a reproach in America to be a lover of freedom.

In regard to the Constitution of the United States in no respect, either by word or act, would he trench upon any of its provisions.

In regard to this great Union, of which Ohio was so distinguished a member, he had always felt that if there was any one thing great and magnificent above others, and which promised glorious results, it was the continuance of that Union. He felt as he had said in the Senate, that we were in the habit of looking at it as at the blue arch of the Heavens—as something that never could decay or fall. He believed no partiality had been shown to him in Ohio, raised for its destruction. He desired that it should continue forever the guardian of our domestic repose, and that it should, with the powers delegated by the Constitution, remain to accomplish the great purposes for which it was formed—should endure for the perpetuity and advancement of human liberty.

These were his general principles, but they desired at this time something more particular. He would give it.

The Convention by which he was nominated had declared its opposition to the extension of slavery. It desired to prevent the admission of more slave States, and thus arrest the increase of the slave power. On this question this was all he had to ask. The territory outside the limits of the present slave States was all he proposed to interfere with.

Within the limits every State has the ordering of its domestic institutions as it might see fit. We had no control over the people of Kentucky in this respect. If they chose to have slavery and we thought it wrong, we had a right to think so and to say so, but we had no right to interfere with them for their laws for the establishment of State Banks or any other State laws.

The platform on which he stood, was this, "that slavery was local in its character and dependent on the municipal law of the country where it was established." This was the language of Judge McLean. He was no admirer of the institution—he had never known but few who were. He held that outside the State limit there was no power to establish slavery. That its establishment there, was a wrong, especially in the territory, free by our laws and by the laws of the country from which it was obtained.

He then read from a book printed in 1793, extracts from the speeches of Mr. Pinckney—the lawyer, orator, senator and ambassador of his day—delivered in the Legislature of Maryland. One of these extracts enumerating the evil of slavery and the inconsistency of retaining it in Maryland, closed with the sentence: "In the name of God, should we not attempt to wipe away this stigma?" He reads from Mr. Pinckney's speeches, because he gave voice to the sentiments of the great men of his time, of Henry, of Jefferson, of Washington. Another of these extracts was: "Wherefore should we confine ourselves to an anecdote?—they scattered the seed of slavery—we promote its growth—we enlarge, invigorate and confirm it." Jefferson had said there was nothing so "dear to his heart as universal emancipation." These were the sentiments of the people at that time—the feeling period. Now see the fruit that has been brought forth.

He then alluded to Mr. Jefferson's plan for excluding slavery from all the territories. Mr. Jefferson's had been thought to be a man of some sense, although on this great subject, the democracy of our day differed with him; yet he believed it possible, that posterity might after all pronounce Mr. Jefferson, as great a man, as Franklin Pierce or Stephen A. Douglas.

This plan of Mr. Jefferson, had a majority of two or three, of the states represented, and three to one of the delegates present, but failed because it could not comply with the constitutional provision, which required all the States to be represented. If an absent member from New Jersey, had been present on that day the subject of slavery would have been settled forever.

Three years after when a convention met to frame a Constitution, the Slave States demanded some security, that the question of slavery within their limits, should be left to themselves. They demanded this guarantee because they felt that without it, Congress would pass a general act for the abolition of slavery, and that Virginia might not be ready for emancipation, as soon as Maryland, and South Carolina not as soon as Virginia, therefore it was left for each State to provide for emancipation, when the fit period might come, and under this arrangement the slave property of the South became entitled to twenty-one representatives in Congress—precisely the number to which Ohio was entitled.

Under the compact they obtained another thing. These provided not only for the

abolition of the records of other States, and for the arrest of fugitives from justice, but also that of fugitives from labor.

He did not believe the Fugitive Slave Law a proper execution of that act. He believed, with Mr. Webster, that it conferred certain rights and devolved certain duties on the States, but gave no authority to Congress to legislate on that subject. Mr. W. had yielded against his own convictions to the Supreme Court, but he believed he (Webster) was right. Still, as it was there, let it stand.

In 1787 slavery was prohibited in the North West Territory, which is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

This was designed to render permanent the ascendancy of the free States, and to guard against slavery propagandism. But, afterwards, when the slave power came to feel its strength it began to cast about for the means of maintaining that power, and then was silently created a sentiment, that when ever American liberty should be in a pregnant condition and about to bring forth new States, that it should have twins, one of them should be a black baby and the other a white baby, (laughter) or that a free and slave state should be admitted at the same time. Struggles followed. Louisiana had about 40,000 slaves, and was admitted with them. A few slaves were scattered along the river—some at St. Genevieve—some at St. Louis, and on the strength of these Missouri claimed to be admitted as a slave State.

By the concession of some Northern members, acting in defiance of the wishes of their constituents, she was admitted. But they yielded because they were obtaining, in the Compromise line 36° 30' north, something positive for freedom—something so sacred and so permanent that it should therefore stand as a part of the Constitution.

He then read from Niles' Register, published in Baltimore about this period, passages going to show that this Compromise was regarded as irreparable & as permanent as the Constitution itself.

At length we wanted a railroad to the Pacific, and one step toward obtaining it was to organize and settle the territory through which it was to run. At that moment a plot was found already hatched to give it over to slavery. It was not then enough to have a white baby and a black baby, but all the babies were to be black. And this had been done on the wretched pretense that slavery would not be established in that territory. As though a neighbor should let down the bars of your corn field, and say in extenuation that he knew his boys loved corn, but he didn't think they would go in, and if they did you could keep them out—and this too, a line fence, which he had bound himself to keep up and protect you from depredations from his side.

It had been supposed the people would acquiesce in this case as they did in the case of Utah and New Mexico, and in every other, and he had perhaps done them wrong in the appeal that on the passage of the Nebraska act they had sent forth to the people. He had penned that appeal more as a despairing than a hoping man, and he was rejoiced to learn that he had no ground for those gloomy apprehensions. It was evident then that the slave power had entered upon a propaganda, the end of which none foresaw, but to which it was already evident the people of the North must become the victims.

Cannon had been planted on the north of the Capitol to celebrate the passage of the bill, and were booming as they went, and few, to their homes, on that eventful night. But thank God that cannon, intended to celebrate the death of freedom, had woke up the slumbering freemen of the North. (Applause.) Danger to the Union did not lie in many opposition to slavery, but in submission to that galling yoke which would become so intolerable that it could not be borne. There was the danger.

While others were contending about finance and trade, he had thought chiefly of this question, and had regulated his political conduct by it. He had never held any other views on the subject than those he had here expressed, and it these made him an Abolitionist, then were Madison and Jefferson, Wythe & Pinckney, Henry, and Washington Abolitionists. If the reproach of Abolitionism fell justly upon these men, then might as humble an individual as himself be well content to share it.

This question was so important that it had shivered all parties. The old parties tried yielding and yielding, until they had yielded themselves out of existence, and except so far as Executive patronage galvanized, and gave an appearance of life to one of them—(Applause.)

The Convention that nominated Pierce seemed it, though opposed by Ohio. Their nominee had succeeded because the South thought they could not easily trust Franklin Pierce and Gen. Scott, and he was quite sure their confidence had not been misplaced.

As if by magic then grew up the American Party. It arrayed itself in the free states on the side of freedom—the South it could do nothing but array itself for slavery. But the South had not and their northern brethren quite as yielding in the Convention at Philadelphia as they had found them at Baltimore. The northern men did not here say to them, "Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden, even unto this day? Was I ever wont to do so unto thee?" No; but they exhibited what was sadly wanting in the North—that was backbone. They came home and re-erected their platform at Columbus, and that they now stood upon and would fight together, united as brethren. No matter by what name they were called, they would fight out this issue, and arrange their little differences afterwards.

Like the two knights who when about to engage in mortal combat heard the cry of distress, having gone to the rescue, found it impossible afterwards to renew their feud.—So this Union upon a common object for good, would erase out of their hearts all disposition for contention.

He then read from the platform adopted at Columbus, the portions relating to reform in the State and National Governments.

Ten millions had been paid for the Mexico Valley—merely for a route for a Southern railroad, and to maintain Santa Anna in his despotic rule. Of that sum Ohio contributed one million. Great Pierce had sent a minister to Mexico to negotiate that treaty. He then spoke of the secret session of the Senate to consider and approve it, he hoped what transpired there would some day be made known. In that secret body there were Know Nothings too, (laughter) Not Know Nothings by their voluntary act, but by decree of Divine Providence.

At the same time that they were taxed ten millions without the consent of the House, President Pierce had vetoed that bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, which might have given them 4 or 5 hundred thousand dollars.

Tom Corwin had said that the question of internal improvement was not so much one of constitutional power as of chemical analysis. That it was constitutional to improve salt water, but not fresh water. He was however mistaken. It was constitutional to make improvements in black States but not in white states. It was not the chemical analysis, but the color of the thing that made it constitutional. (Applause.)

He then alluded to the bill for the appropriation to the Collins' steamers.

A gentleman from that district who had opposed it, professed suddenly to have received new light and supported it. (Applause.)—Whereas that light came he did not know—(Applause.) A Southern gentleman in speaking of it, said the conversion remained that of the apostle Paul in suddenness but in no other particular. (Tremendous applause.)

They also wanted some little (frankly) reform at home. The office-holders in the Nebraska party had come to think, that if the government could pillage whole States from freedom, they might certainly pillage a little from the treasury.

A just and equal basis of taxation was also wanted—tax upon what a man had, and not on what he had not. A reduction was also necessary in taxes. He knew several points in which it could very properly be made.

But Democrats said they could not act with the Whigs. He called himself a democrat—according to the Jeffersonian idea of democracy—a democrat in the old original sense of the word—of popular government. His colleague in the Senate called himself a whig, and yet they stood together in the party of the people.

In truth there were but two parties. One the party of the people, and the other of the slaveholders, and their advocates and abettors. If now and then a man left the party of the people it mattered not—two better men would come to his place.

Accessions were coming from every quarter. How many votes would the administration get in the Northwest—that Northwest that was Democratic till Democracy submitted to Franklin Pierce. (Applause.) The Reserve was marshalling its forces. (Applause.) Old Ross was coming out. (Applause.) East and West, North, South and Centre, Ohio, would stand together, a mighty phalanx, demanding freedom, retrenchment and reform.

He had been recently in the Eastern States. He had found the people there deeply interested in Ohio. They had two questions to ask. One was—"How are our interests?" and the other—"Will Ohio remain on the side of freedom?"

The first question was now answered—Providence had smiled upon us. Our valleys laughed in their abundance, under the sunlight of Almighty God. We had been blessed in our basket and in our store, and now should we not, in gratitude for His goodness, declare that slavery should never be extended?

The Coming Congress.

The next Congress promises to be one of the most interesting that has ever assembled since the origin of the Government. It will require, in all probability, to take decisive action on the slavery question as involved in the proposition to repeal the Nebraska Kansas act and restore, consequently, the Missouri Compromise. The issue will be an eminent grave and portentous one, and will be the occasion of a struggle that we may feel assured will be fierce and desperate, but of which we cannot now pretend to predict the result. The contest will be the more exciting and curious because the House of Representatives, in relation to the subject of controversy, will be constituted quite differently as regards the personal views and purposes of the members, from what it ever has been heretofore. It is believed that the majority will be in favor of freedom, in opposition to the extension of the law of involuntary servitude in the territories of the Republic, and should his expectation be realized we may confidently look for a strife in the chamber of more than ordinary malignity and perilousness.

The North, it seems, will be in the ascendant as respects the question of which the South has had almost absolute control ever since the formation of the Union, and we apprehend that the latter will not only not resist this change of relations, but that it will be inclined to exorcise no loyal and patriotic bond to the will of the great majority. There has been for so protected a period the habit of the Southern delegations so far as the peculiar institution of the South is concerned, that it has now become second nature, and it will be a hard, if not impossible thing, for those who have so continuously been the predominant power, to incur the yoke and practice the subservience, or, at least, the submission, of a minority.

For this reason, viewed in connection with the deep and strong and irascible feeling of the Southern politicians in reference to the slavery question, we fear a conflict more embittered and violent than any which has yet transpired in our Congressional halls. This speculation is apparently confirmed by another reflection. If the South, as we have suggested, will be in a highly oppugnant and rebellious temper, and disposed to threaten or resort to extreme measures, either of intimidation or resistance, it is very certain that the North will be in no humor to tolerate that sort of petulance and perversity. With the numerical strength to vindicate and enforce its principles, it will, possess a bolder and more resolute purpose to assert and insist upon them than it has ever hitherto exhibited. It is a very manifest circumstance, that there exists at this time in the popular mind of this section of the country a livelier interest in the subject of slavery, a more widely and thoroughly aroused sentiment in relation to it, and a more decided and prevalent determination to make that sentiment effective in the future legislation of the confederacy touching the extension of the institution beyond the limits to which it was confined by the Compromise law of 1820, than any of which we have had experienced.

With these elements of contention brought into collision, what may we not expect?—Imagination may well dread to prefigure the strife and the catastrophe. That the Union will be destroyed we do not fear. That is a calamity which, while it has been constantly spoken of by designing politicians as a most practicable and imminent contingency, no man of sense can regard as within the compass of probability. We are free to confess that if interested and dishonest agitators could have realized their predictions, the federal bands that bind us in political unity, and constitute us one people, would have been severed long since. But the menaces and machinations of the whole crew of miserable demagogues, as if the time were absolutely within their control, have hitherto utterly failed, and they will continue to fail, we are persuaded, so long as the people have wisdom enough to understand that the aggregate blessings of our national system are infinitely greater in value than any single sectional interest or prejudice or policy for which it may be sought by evil and misguided men to sacrifice that system.

The true basis of the strength and stability of the Union is the hearts of the twenty odd millions of citizens who are protected by its vast power, who are benefited by its wholesome laws and institutions in all their affairs, and who are attached to it by the potent influence of patriotic pride and affection. With this guarantee of safety preserved, the conflicts of parties and of sections may go on, in Congress and out of Congress, without really weakening or shaking in the least the solid fabric of confederation. There is no positive wrong which can be done by the government to any one portion of the people or the States for which there does not exist, under the Constitution, an adequate and peaceful mode of redress. So long as these amicable remedies for repairing injury and injustice remain, we may feel satisfied that the violent and destructive resource of revolution will never be resorted to; because, while they remain, an intelligent and loyal public sentiment will imperatively require that they shall be employed to compose every possible difference, and right every actual outrage, which may occur through any abuse or action of the administration, whether legislative or executive.

It is with this faith in the conservative spirit of the masses and the ample provisions of the organic law of the Union for the adjustment of all difficulties, that we contemplate the meeting and the proceedings of the next Congress. Whatever it may do, that which it shall do righteously and constitutionally will be maintained and vindicated by the approval and sanction of the popular judgment of the nation, in spite of the insane or the venal protestations of fanatics and pettifogging politicians; while whatever it shall do that is indisputably unrighteous and illegal, will be condemned and repudiated with equal unanimity and cordiality by the same sovereign will, and eventually corrected and redressed by constitutional means.

Could the things be effected, we believe the people in all parts of the country would rejoice to see a final end put to any further agitation of the slavery question. It is, and always has been, a source of disturbance, perturbation and productive of evil. But as matters now stand, it seems that the ensuing Congress can not get away from the discussion of it. The Representatives to it were in a large measure elected with reference to their views respecting the Kansas-Nebraska law, and placed virtually or expressly under instructions or pledges either to vindicate the law or to contend for its repeal. If, then, the struggle must come let us hope that it will be conducted with as much sobriety and moderation of temper as the occasion will require of all true friends of the country; that the mere zeal of party or section will be subordinate to a loftier and stronger solicitude for the welfare of the nation, and that those who may be dominant will exercise their power neither insolently nor unjustly.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

A MAN OF PLUCK.—When Governor Read went up the Missouri river, crowds thronged the levee at every landing, and he was several times rudely insulted. The governor kept cool and replied in a manly way to what ever remarks were personally addressed to him. One bully told the governor, "he had a friend at Weston, Mo., who would collect 10,000 men if necessary and search every part of Kansas but what he would find the governor and hang him." The governor thanked him for the information and added:

"Tell your friend that whether he comes at the head of ten hundred or ten thousand men it will make no difference; I shall never be mobbed; and your friend if he makes a demonstration in that direction, may rest assured that his minutes are numbered, for I will put a ball through his head though I know I shall be cut to inch pieces in ten minutes afterwards. I shall pursue my legitimate business uninterrupted, else the invader of my rights shall pay the forfeit."—Buff. Courier.

If a small boy be called a lad, is it proper to call a bigger a laddie?

Mr. Chase and the Senatorship.—Letters from Mr. Heaton and Stanley Matthews.

As an interesting and important part of the political history of Ohio relating to the election of United States Senator in 1849, we publish the following correspondence, which appeared in the Commercial of Thursday morning:

How Mr. Chase was made Senator.—The other side.

CINCINNATI, AUGUST 2, 1855.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Judge Johnson, in his communication, published in the Commercial of the 23d, ultimo, having made several erroneous statements in regard to Mr. Chase and his election to the United States Senate, I beg to have you will not only vindicate the truth of history, but confer a favor upon a large number of your fellow citizens, by furnishing for publication a brief statement of all the circumstances, within your personal knowledge, in relation to the organization of the Legislature and subsequent election of Mr. Chase.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HEATON.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3, 1855.

MR. THOS. HEATON—

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of yesterday, with the enclosed published statements of Judge Johnson, has been received. I cheerfully comply with your request to state all I know in reference to the subject in controversy.

My means of knowledge consist in the fact that during the legislative session of 1849, I was clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, and was in daily and intimate association with those members of that House, whose conduct is called in question.

Judge Johnson's first error consists in his list of Mr. Chase's adherents, Dr. Townsend and Mr. Randall. Mr. Randall was not a member of the House of Representatives at all, but was of the Senate. The person he refers to was John F. Morse, of Lake county.

Judge Johnson is mistaken again in his statement that these gentlemen were both elected as Whigs. They were both on the contrary, elected in opposition to regular Whig and Democratic nominations, as members and by the supporters of what was known as the Free Soil party.

The serious charge made by Judge Johnson is, that Messrs. Townsend and Morse, by and with the advice and consent of Mr. Chase, made a contract, by which they agreed to vote for Pugh and Pierce against Spencer and Runyon, in the Hamilton county contest, in consideration of which the Democratic members agreed to vote for Mr. Chase as Senator. This charge I think I know to be untrue, in letter and spirit.

The facts concerning the decision of that contest, according to my recollection, are as follows: The House of Representatives had remained nearly three weeks without an organization. An agreement was finally made for an organization of the House, between Messrs. Townsend and Morse on the one hand, & the Democratic members on the other, which contemplated and resulted in the election of John G. Breslin as Speaker, and myself as Clerk; Pugh and Pierce, as well as Spencer and Runyon, not being allowed to take their seats in the first instance. It was then agreed by the same parties, that Townsend and Morse, in the decision of the election contest, would vote in favor of the right of Pugh and Pierce, on condition that a sufficient number of Democratic members would unite with them in the passage of a law repealing the Black Laws. This was the contract, and the whole contract. It made no provision whatever for the election of Mr. Chase or any other man to office. On the contrary, the Democratic members, to many of whom the Black Laws were very distasteful, would have been very glad to have substituted the election of Mr. Chase, as their part of the agreement, instead of that measure, had it been supposed that Messrs. Townsend and Morse would have consented to such a bargain. It was well known that they would not. I may add here, from my personal knowledge, that Dr. Townsend's opinions, from the first, were against the constitutionality of the division of Hamilton county, and in favor of the rights to seats claimed by Pugh and Pierce, and that he would have voted in that way, without reference to the vote of the Democratic members upon the question of repealing the Black Laws. But that fact was not known to the Democratic members, and he took the advantage of the circumstance to accomplish what he believed to be a great reform in legislation.

I deny, therefore, that there was any such contract as Judge Johnson alleges to have been made. If there was none such, of course it is impossible for it to be true that it was in Mr. Chase's hand-writing and for many months on exhibition at a printing office in this city, as asserted by Judge Johnson. The election of Mr. Chase took place on the 22d of February, 1849. I do not deny that it was a matter of arrangement between Messrs. Townsend and Morse on the one hand, and the Democratic members on the other. Neither party in the Legislature had a majority—no party alone could elect a single man to office. Townsend and Morse had to act either with the Whig or Democratic party, or to suffer those two parties to act together against them. The Democratic party was willing to elect their candidate for Senator. This was what they principally cared for. To accomplish this, there willing to elect Democrats to Judgeships and other offices, and this they did. It is not necessary for me to justify such an arrangement. Nobody ever objected to it, except those who expected to participate in a similar one and were disappointed. Even Judge Johnson, that whom no one can pretend to greater tenderness of conscience in politics, states that it is not to this sort of a bargain that he objects.

Respectfully, &c., STANLEY MATTHEWS.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 1. Calhoun's Missing Opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1855.

MESSRS. WM. C. BRYANT & CO:

Gentlemen: A short time ago you published in the Evening Post, with the consent of Messrs. Appleton, a chapter from the forthcoming second volume of my "Thirty Years' View," in which was contained a passage from a speech of Mr. Calhoun, in 1838, showing that he had been in favor of the Missouri Compromise at the time it was adopted—namely Mr. Randolph for his "uncompromising" opposition to it—and had since "changed" his opinion because it encouraged the Abolitionists. The veracity of that chapter having been readily assailed (though I did nothing but produce a passage from the debates in Congress as you well remark) I have had a communication made to me to confirm it—namely, that the answers of Mr. Calhoun and other Cabinet officers of Mr. Monroe were found in the State Department while Mr. John M. Clayton was Secretary of State.—In consequence, I addressed a note of inquiry to Mr. Clayton, who answered according to the extract from his letter, which I send you.

From this it will be seen that, though the questions and answers cannot be found, the archives of the Department show that they were filed. This proved that such questions and answers existed; and that is enough for all the purposes of the controversy which has been raised. The absurd and anarchical doctrine, "That Congress has no power to legislate upon the existence of slavery in a territory," rests entirely upon Mr. Calhoun's recently promulgated opinion to that effect; and the validity of that opinion was staked by him on the uniformity and consistency of his opposition to the power; and especially in that great case of its exercise, (the Missouri Compromise Line of 1820), which abolished slavery where it legally existed over a greater extent of country than ever saw it abolished by law before or since, and which gave to the free States the absolute preponderance in the Union. His mistake in supposing himself to have been opposed to that compromise was always blarney to me, and I think must now be clear to every body.

I wish you to publish this note, and the extract from Mr. Clayton's letter, that all candid inquirers after truth may judge for themselves; and that a preposterous and dangerous doctrine may be deprived of the only foundation on which it rested.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

MR. J. M. CLAYTON TO MR. BENTON, JULY 19, 1855. [Extract.]

"In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that I have no recollection of having ever met with Mr. Calhoun's reply to Mr. Monroe's cabinet queries, as to the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. It had not been found while I was in the Department of State, as I was then informed, but the archives of the Department disclose the fact that Mr. Calhoun and other members of the cabinet did answer Mr. Monroe's questions. It appeared by an index that these answers were filed among the archives of the Department. I was told they had been abstracted from the records, and could not be found, but I did not make a search for them myself. I have never doubted that Mr. Calhoun, at least, acquiesced in the decision of that day. Since I have left the Department of State, I have heard it rumored that Mr. Calhoun's answer to Mr. Monroe's queries had been found, but I know not upon what authority the statement was made."

Type-Setting Machine.

The editor of the Montreal Gazette is in Paris, looking at the sights in the great exhibition there. He writes as follows:

The exhibition is most complete now, and is admitted to be superior to the London exhibition of 1851. A Western editor and myself have returned from examining a type-setting and distributing machine. It does its work correctly and quickly, and will I have no doubt supersede hand-setting. Though it looks complicated it is really a very simple construction, and in eight or ten minutes I learned to set by it. I could set this up in about an eighth of the time I take to write it. I fear, however, I shall be unable to give you a description which will be intelligible to your readers. The type instead of being thrown into the boxes in a case as for hand-setting, are placed in grooves of about three quarters of an inch in depth, separated